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ONTARIO

Department of Education

Courses of Study

Grade IX

SOCIAL STUDIES

GEOGRAPHY and ECONOMICS

Issued by Authority of
The Minister of Education

COURSES OF STUDY

FOR

Grade IX (Form I Lower School and Fifth Classes)

IN

Collegiate Institutes, High, Vocational and Continuation
Schools and Public and Separate Schools

SOCIAL STUDIES

GEOGRAPHY and ECONOMICS

The Regional Geography of,—(a) Australia and New Zealand.

(b) North America.

(c) South America.

AUSTRALIA

1. Extent.
2. Discovery and exploration.
3. Physiographic divisions,—
 - (a) eastern highlands,
 - (b) interior basins,
 - (c) western uplands.
4. Mineral productions,—coal, gold, silver, lead, iron.
5. Climate,—latitude, trade-winds, monsoons, westerlies.
6. Climatic regions,—
 - (a) northern summer-rain region,
 - (b) trade winds (northeast coast),
 - (c) trade-winds (interior and west coast desert),
 - (d) uniform rain region (southeast),
 - (e) Mediterranean (winter-rain region),
 - (f) westerly-wind region (Tasmania).

7. Sheep and wool,—

- (a) merino and crossbree ,
- (b) distribution,
- (c) artesian basins,
- (d) pasture plants,
- (e) drought, disease, rabbits,
- (f) processing and marketing of wool and mutton.

8. Agriculture,—

- (a) areas,
- (b) products.

9. Forests,—

- (a) restricted distribution,
- (b) lumbering,
- (c) trade in wood products.

10. Manufactures,—

- (a) power—coal, hydro-electric.
- (b) chief commodities.

11. Trade,—

- (a) railway, motor traffic, airways,
- (b) harbours,
- (c) with Great Britain,
- (d) with Canada, New Zealand and other British possessions,
- (e) with Japan,
- (f) with the United States.

12. Population,—

- (a) origin and history of settlement,
- (b) urban and rural,
- (c) socialized services (state railways, marketing, pensions, etc.),
- (d) social life,
- (e) political divisions, chief cities.

NEW ZEALAND

To be studied along the same lines as Australia.

NORTH AMERICA

A.—A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE CONTINENT

1. Position and extent.
2. Physical features,—
 - (a) western highlands,
 - (b) lower eastern highlands and coastal plains,
 - (c) lowlands occupying the trough between them: (1) central plains,
(2) Canadian Shield.
3. Chief structural divisions in relation to the above,—
 - (a) young fold mountains (Rockies), volcanoes,
 - (b) unfolded plains of sedimentary rocks,
 - (c) plains of denudation,
 - (d) re-elevated old mountains (Appalachians, Coast Ranges).
4. Climate,—
 - (a) winds—prevailing winds, cyclones,
 - (b) precipitation—all seasons, summer, winter, little rain,
 - (c) temperature—isotherms (hot and cold loops).
5. Natural vegetation,—
 - (a) tundra and ice-cap,
 - (b) temperate forests (coniferous and deciduous),
 - (c) tropical forests,
 - (d) grasslands,
 - (e) semi-deserts and deserts.
6. Population and settlement,—
 - (a) exp'oration,
 - (b) Indians and Eskimos,
 - (c) work of pioneers,
 - (d) present distribution of population.

B.—CANADA

A detailed study of the following four regions:

I. The Maritimes

1. Extremely broad continental shelf; fishing.
2. Structure,—basin surrounded by old rugged rocks, lack of plains.

3. Climate,—outlet of the belt of moving cyclones.
4. Agriculture,—mixed farming, fruit, fur farming.
5. Forests,—on rugged areas.
6. Mining,—gold in old marginal rocks, coal, gypsum.
7. Manufacturing,—iron and steel, pulp.
8. Transportation,—railway termini, seaports.
9. Population,—origin and distribution, cities and towns.

II. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Basin

1. Structure,—
 - (a) east, a depressed zone between Canadian Shield and Appalachians.
 - (b) west, old river valleys, partly dammed by moraines, partly warped.
2. Climate,—in the main a cyclone belt with fairly uniform rain.
3. Agriculture,—glacial debris south of the Shield, more fertile as mixed with limestone and shale;
mixed farming, dairying, fruit,
tobacco and grapes in extreme south.
4. Forests,—oak and maple largely replaced by farms.
5. Mining,—gypsum, salt, oil, asbestos.
6. Power,—hydro-electric development (Niagara, St. Lawrence);
lack of coal.
7. Manufacturing,—pulp and paper, textiles (artificial silk), electrical equipment,
iron and steel products (automobiles, farm implements),
rubber, furniture, chemicals.
8. Transportation,—rivers, lakes, canals,
railways linked with Great Lakes,
highways, airways.
9. Population,—origins and distribution,
languages,
cities and towns.

III. Central Lowlands

(a) The Canadian Shield

1. Structure,—level ancient rocks which have resisted folding, covered with glacial deposits.
2. Climate,—cool continental, moderate summer rain.
3. Agriculture,—great clay belt (silts of ancient glacial lakes) suited to mixed farming.
4. Forests,—mostly spruce (pulp).
5. Furs.

6. Minerals,—Precambrian rocks rich in ore deposits:
nickel, gold, silver, copper, lead, radium.
7. Transportation,—canoe, sledge, tractor, railway, aeroplane.
8. Population,—along railways and near mines.

(b) Central Plains (the Prairie Provinces)

1. Structure,—

- (a) three great plains at different levels, ancient bed of Lake Agassiz near Lake Winnipeg,
- (b) Mackenzie basin,—in shallow syncline between the Shield and the Rockies.

2. Climate,—continental type, hot loop in summer (partly due to Chinook winds), rainfall moderate in the summer but deficient and unreliable in the south-west.
3. Agriculture,—ranching in the south,
wheat growing to the north of ranching area,
mixed farming on the northern frontier.
4. Forests,—on foothills and north of the frontier, local use only.
5. Minerals,—coal and oil.
6. Manufacturing,—flour milling.
7. Transportation.
8. Population,—mixed origins.

IV. Western Highlands

1. Structure,—complex belt of young mountains in three ranges parallel to coast.
2. Climate,—cool marine type, rainfall heavy on coast, rain shadow areas.
3. Forests,—good growth of conifers near coast.
4. Fishing,—salmon.
5. Agriculture,—fruit and vegetables in southern valleys, grazing.
6. Mining,—metals in older rocks of the folds,
coal in younger rocks on margins.
7. Population,—origins, centres.

A general survey of Canada including transportation and trade.

C.—NEWFOUNDLAND

To be treated briefly with regard to fisheries, pulp, and iron ores.

D.—UNITED STATES

Regions:

1. Northern Appalachians.
2. Southern Appalachians.
3. Central Lowlands,—wheat belt, corn belt, cotton belt.
4. Western Highlands,—(a) Columbia-Snake Basin,
(b) The Great Basin,
(c) Colorado Plateau,
(d) Valley of California.
5. Alaska.

The above regions are to be dealt with using the following headings.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Structure | (f) Mining |
| (b) Climate | (g) Power |
| (c) Forests | (h) Manufactures |
| (d) Fishing | (i) Transportation |
| (e) Agriculture | (j) Population |

A general survey of United States including transportation and trade.

E.—MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

A brief survey of the three regions, emphasizing structure and climate to show their effects on settlements and industries.

F.—SOUTH AMERICA

Regions:

1. Highlands,—(a) north, (b) central, (c) south.
2. Shields,—(a) Guiana, (b) Brazilian.
3. Lowlands,—(a) Llanos, (b) Selvas, (c) Pampas.

The above regions are to be dealt with, selecting from the following topics those which are important in each region,—

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Structure | (f) Mining |
| (b) Climate | (g) Power |
| (c) Forests | (h) Manufactures |
| (d) Fishing | (i) Transportation |
| (e) Agriculture | (j) Population |

Since such a large part of the population is aboriginal or half-caste, attention should be given to this problem in the study of population.

The course appears to be quite long, but it is suggested that teachers exercise freedom in the choice of content. Since the structure of Australia and South America is comparatively simple, it is thought advisable to study them first. The outline on Canada is given in detail because at present there is comparatively little available text-book material on this part of North America.

While physical geography is the basis of all geography, only those aspects of it which directly affect human activities need be included in the course.

It is suggested that at least one-quarter of the time be given to practical work, consisting essentially of map-work, charts, and outdoor observations. Each pupil should have his own atlas.

Visual aids should be used as much as possible.

It is hoped that the teaching will not be from a text-book, but that an ample supply of reference books and readers will be available for class use.

The following books are recommended,—

Canadian School Geography. J. M. Dent & Sons.

World Geography for Canadian Schools. J. M. Dent & Sons.

New Regional Geographies (senior series). Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd.

Columbus Regional Geographies (senior series). Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd.

World Wide Geographies (senior series). Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd.

Collins' New Scheme Geographies (senior series). Collins Publishing Co.

Canadian School Atlas. J. M. Dent & Sons.

Harrap's New World Atlas (junior).

Phillips' Dominion Atlas.

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ONTARIO

Department of Education

Courses of Study

Grades IX and X

SOCIAL STUDIES

GEOGRAPHY

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IX-X

1938

COURSES OF STUDY
For
Grades IX and X
(Forms I and II Lower School and Fifth Classes)

In
Collegiate Institutes, High, Vocational and Continuation
Schools, and Public and Separate Schools

SOCIAL STUDIES
GEOGRAPHY

Objectives and Suggestions.

In the study of the geography of any region of the world, the teacher will aim to lead the pupils to gain a general knowledge of its extent and characteristic features, and of the life and industries of its peoples. Through this study the pupils will realize the central position of geography in the curriculum. On the one hand it is related to physiography, the other natural sciences, and mathematics, and on the other hand to history, literature, and the fine arts.

For this realization pupils should have easy access to reference books, atlases, and supplementary reading. They should obtain practical training in outdoor observations and should record on maps and by other graphical means the information which they have obtained. Pupils should have instruction and practice in map-reading and in interpreting the flat contour-map so as to obtain a mental picture of the chief topographical features of the regions studied. Each pupil should have his own atlas, which should contain maps of physical features, climate, vegetation, and population. Specially designed note-books are not recommended.

Where possible, a geography class-room should be provided. It should be equipped with wall maps, a globe, a tracing table, a display board, a storage cupboard, filing and display cabinets, and a library which should include a few copies of each of several readers and single copies of general reference texts. Lantern slides and films, pictures and other visual aids will increase the interest in and the value of the lesson.

The course of study is given in outline and provides for alternative topics. In deciding the proper emphasis to be placed on each topic and in selecting optional topics, the teacher will be guided by the allotment of time suggested, the available material, and by his own special knowledge of a topic.

OUTLINE OF COURSE IN GEOGRAPHY

For Grades IX and X, General Course, 1938-39

NOTE: Attention is drawn to the fact that for 1938-39 the following course of study is prescribed for both Grades IX and X.

AFRICA

I. The Continent as a Whole. (Five periods.)

A brief study from an atlas to show the general characteristics of the continent under the following headings:

1. Physical features: continental plateau, narrow coastal plains; rivers, lakes, rift valleys.
2. Climate: temperature—heat equator; rainfall.
3. Vegetation: Mediterranean type; equatorial forest; grasslands—savanna, veldt desert.

II. Unveiling the "Dark Continent." (Four periods.)

1. Long delay owing to physical conditions, native races, and influence of Mohammedanism.
2. Early civilizations in Africa along the Mediterranean: Egypt, Carthage; influence of Greece and Rome; the Moors.
3. Later explorations: coast—Diaz, da Gama; slave trade; Niger—Mungo Park; Nile—Bruce, Speke, Baker; across Africa—Livingstone; Congo—Stanley.
4. Influence of animal life on settlement.
5. Native races: types, occupations, religions.

III. Detailed Map Study of South Africa and of Any Two of the Following Regions. (Thirteen periods.)

Hot Deserts—Sahara, Kalahari.

The Nile Lands.

The Barbary States.

The Red Sea, Suez Canal region, Eastern Horn.

West Africa—Congo.

Central and East Africa.

IV. General Study of the Following. (Six periods.)

1. Transportation: porters, rivers, railways, airways.
2. Political divisions of Africa: partition of Africa; European control—race problem.
3. Products: gold, diamonds, iron ore, copper, manganese, coal; cotton, wool, corn, fruits, cacao, hides; ivory, oil seeds, woods.

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

I. Discovery. (One period.)

1. Approach from: Indian Ocean—Dutch traders, Tasman; Pacific Ocean—Torres, Cook.
2. Causes of late discovery: barren west coast; trade winds of Pacific.

II. Exploration and Settlement. (Three periods.)

1. Coast: Bass and Flinders.
2. Early colonies along coast: Sydney—convicts; sheep; expansion over Blue Mountains.
3. Treks to find new pastures: Murray River—Sturt; interior explorations determine limits of pastoral areas—Stuart, Forrest; squatters.
4. Gold rush: Bathurst, Ballarat; end of squatters; immigration; beginning of agriculture.

III. Formation and Growth of Colonies. (One period.)

Cities, states, Commonwealth.

IV. Regions of Australia. (Eleven periods.)

A detailed map study of South-east Australia (New South Wales, Victoria, Spencer Gulf), and any one of the following regions:

Tasmania: the "garden state."

Queensland: the "tropical state."

The Western Tableland: south-west coast; desert interior.

V. General Survey of the Continent. (Eight periods.)

1. Physical features: plateau; lowlands—artesian water, salt lakes; eastern highlands; narrow coastal plains; low relief; no penetrating rivers.

2. Climate: temperature and rainfall maps; control of settlement.
3. Flora and fauna: peculiar types; lack of forests; indigenous plants and animals of little aid to development of a native civilization.
4. People: urban concentration; "white Australia" policy.
5. Transportation: difficulties; railways; coastal shipping; airways.
6. Product maps: sheep, wheat, cattle, fruits, minerals.

NEW ZEALAND. (Six periods.)

- I. Map: relief—Alps, plains, geysers; climate; vegetation.
- II. Occupations: pastoral—sheep; agriculture—dairy, fruits; mining—gold, coal; hydro-electric development.
- III. Population: races (Maoris); density—cities.

THE BRITISH ISLES

NOTE: A study of the British Isles affords an excellent opportunity to correlate history and literature with geography. History is important in the geographical development of England, especially of the south-eastern part. The geography of certain regions may be made more interesting by reference to selections of literature with which the pupils are familiar.

I. The Face and Coastline of the British Isles—a general map study. (Five periods.)

1. Highlands: highlands of Scotland; southern uplands of Scotland; Pennines; Wales; Cornwall and Devon; uplands of Ireland.
2. Lowlands and river basins: central lowlands of Scotland (rift valley); midland plain of England; south-east lowlands of England—scarplands of limestone and chalk with clay vales; central plain of Ireland.
3. Structural relations to Europe: continental shelf—Dogger Banks, tides; mountains and scarplands continue into Western Europe.
4. Coasts: very irregular—estuaries, fiords of north-west coast of Scotland.
5. Diversity of topography: result of ice sheet and weathering; effect on industries.

II. The Climate. (Two periods.)

A map study of the climate of the British Isles to show the interrelation of: winds; temperature—isothersms; precipitation—isohyets; clouds and sunshine.

III. Population. (Two periods.)

Map study: population predominantly urban, relation of density to coal-fields, London the exception; the effect of the growing use of oil and electric power.

IV. Industrial and Commercial Advantages of the British Isles. (Two periods.)

On a low continental shelf; easy access to sea—rivers, ice-free harbours; tides; easy approach from east and south; variable climate; natural resources.

V. Transportation. (Four periods.)

1. Ships and ports: large merchant marine, carriers for other nations, port facilities.
2. Canals: Manchester Ship Canal, others relatively unimportant.
3. Railways: great mileage, London the focus.
4. Roads: excellent road system, efficiency of motor transport.
5. Airways: importance, links to Europe and the Empire.

VI. An Intensive Study of Any Four of the Following Regions, Two from A and Two from B. (Nineteen periods.)

- A. 1. Northumbria: Newcastle—coal; iron and steel; shipbuilding.
2. Lancastria: estuary of the Mersey—Liverpool; Manchester—coal, iron, cotton.
3. The Midland Valley of Central Scotland: Glasgow—coal, shipbuilding; Edinburgh; Dundee—jute.
4. The Midlands of England: lowlands, dairying; Birmingham—metal products; Stoke—pottery; Burton—breweries; Northampton—leather.
5. Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire: Bradford and Leeds—coal, wool, clothing; Nottingham—chemicals; Sheffield—coal, iron, sandstone, cutlery.
6. Wales: mountains—sheep; Cardiff—coal; Swansea—metal refining.
- B. 1. Northern Ireland: plateau—sheep; lowlands—flax; Belfast—shipbuilding, linen.

Eire (Southern Ireland): farming—dairying, bacon, potatoes; Dublin, Cork.

2. The Weald: specialized agriculture—dairying, poultry, market gardens, orchards, hops; Southampton and Portsmouth.
3. East Anglia: chalk cliffs; farming; fishing — Dogger Banks; Yarmouth, Hull, Grimsby.
4. Cornwall—Devon peninsula: sheep; flowers; Bristol—tobacco, chocolate.

VII. Commerce, Industry, and Trade. (Four periods.)

Commercial supremacy; industrial supremacy; raw materials imported, manufactured goods exported; coal as ballast; large merchant marine, carrier trade, freight, insurance; wool from Australia to Yorkshire; jute from India to Dundee; wheat, bacon, cheese from Canada; beef, wheat from Argentine; mutton, dairy products from New Zealand; butter, cheese, bacon from Holland; butter, bacon from Denmark; bacon from Irish Free State; gold from South Africa; cotton from the United States and Egypt.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

References for the Teacher.

Brooks: Africa and Europe—U.L.P. (Clarke, Irwin).....	\$1.75
Fairgrieve: Geography in School (Methods)—U.L.P. (Clarke, Irwin).	2.75
Herbertson, Howarth: Senior Geography—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	1.10
Howarth, Bridgwell: The World—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	1.50
Mackinder: Britain and the British Seas—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	3.00
Orford: Senior Practical Geography—U.L.P. (Clarke, Irwin).	
Teacher's edition.....	1.25
Pickles: Map Reading—Dent.....	.50
Shaw: The Drama of Weather—Cambridge (Macmillan).....	2.50
Taylor: Australia, Physiographic and Economic—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	1.25
Thornton: Physical Geography—Longmans.....	1.10
Wilmore: Groundwork of Modern Geography—Bell (Clarke, Irwin)..	2.50

Atlases for Pupils.

Dent's Canadian School Atlas—Dent.....	\$.60
Harrap's General School Atlas—Clarke, Irwin.....	.65
Philips' Dominion Atlas of Comparative Geography—Moyer.....	.45

Readers for Pupils.

Brooks: New Regional Geographies—Australasia—U.L.P. (Clarke, Irwin).....	\$.50
Brooks and Finch: Columbus Regional Geographies—Africa, Australia—U.L.P.....	approximately .75
Fairgrieve and Young: Human Geographies—British Isles, Secondary Series—Philip (Moyer).....	1.00
Geography for To-day—The Southern Continents—Longmans.....	1.25

Pickles: Africa, Australia, New Zealand—Dent.....	.75
Pickles: Great Britain and Ireland—Dent.....	.75
Stembridge: Africa, Asia, Australia—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	.90
Woodhouse: The Living World Geographies—British Isles—Arnold (Longmans).....	.40

Library References.

Goode's School Atlas—Rand, McNally (Gage).....	\$3.30
Oxford Advanced Atlas—Clarke, Irwin.....	3.00
University Atlas (Philip and Darby)—Moyer.....	3.50
Collins' New Scheme Geographies—Ryerson Press— British Empire.....	1.20
British Isles.....	1.25
Gregory: Africa—Rand McNally (Gage).....	1.50
Nelson's World Gazetteer—Nelson.....	1.00
Pickles: Africa, Australia, and New Zealand—Dent.....	.75
Pickles: Britain and the Modern World—Dent.....	.75
Stamp: A Smaller World Geography—Longmans.....	1.35
Taylor: Australia—Rand McNally (Gage).....	1.50

U.L.P.—University of London Press.

GRADE X—VOCATIONAL COURSES

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

NOTE: Throughout the course, the geography of Canada is to be stressed where relevant to the listed topics.

I. Introduction. (Ten periods.)

1. Interpretation of economic geography and its field; factors of physical environment—climate, topography, etc.; relation of man to physical environment—occupations.
2. Interpretation of wall maps, atlases, and globes; application to study of a few commercial centres such as New York, London, Hamburg, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Buenos Aires, Vancouver under the following headings: location—latitude and longitude; topography of hinterland; climate—isotherm and isohyet readings; productivity of hinterland—economic map; population of the centre and its hinterland.

II. A General Survey of Basic Geographic Factors. (Twelve periods.)

1. A brief review of the form and motions of the earth.
2. Climatic regions of the earth linked with natural vegetation—map study; a simple classification such as tropical, sub-tropical, temperate, polar, high altitude.

3. Structure and relief: a brief treatment of geological ages—primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary; faults and igneous intrusions; igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks; soils—transported, residual; ageing of soils by climate; economic implications of structure and relief.

III. Importance of Power to Modern Industrialism. (Twelve periods.)

1. General survey: sun—fundamental source of all energy, future possibilities; earliest power—human, animals; pre-industrial era—wood, wind, water; early industrial era—coal; modern industrial era—electricity, oil.
2. Coal: formation, seams; distribution of coal-fields—North America and Europe (maps); uses in industry, transportation, and the home; industrial concentration near coal-fields—movement of raw materials, such as iron, to coal; trade—ballast.
3. Petroleum and natural gas: occurrence—in porous strata; main fields—in contrast with coal areas, mobility and flexibility; transportation—to industrial centres by pipe-lines, tankers, tank-cars; uses—internal combustion engines, steam, domestic; significance—lighting industry, automobiles, aviation, increased range of vessels, Panama Canal, opening of Pacific; conservation.
4. Water power: early importance; relation of power sites to relief and rainfall; water-storage—lakes and forests, dams; hydro-electric development and distribution—non-coal countries, e.g., Canada, Italy, Switzerland, Norway; transmission of electric power; uses—domestic, electro-chemical, electro-metallurgical, electro-motive; significance—possibilities of decentralization of industries and population; nationalism—lack of dependence on coal countries, e.g., Italy, Canada.

IV. Relation of Industrialism to Population Density (map). (Three periods.)

1. Western World: influence of power resources; interdependence of nations.
2. Eastern World: influence of soil, topography, climate; self-sufficiency of nations.

V. Significance of Population Density to Transportation and Communication. (Ten periods.)

1. Transportation—movement of staple products to industrial areas and of manufactured products from industrial areas.

Water: ocean—types of vessels, routes, Suez and Panama Canals; inland—rivers, lakes, canals of St. Lawrence System.

Land: highways and roads; railways—coal, oil, electric.

Air: mail, passenger—Empire air routes; freight—remote mining areas of Canada.

2. Communication—the commercial importance of modern means: telegraph, cable, telephone, radio, postal facilities, newspapers, publications.

VI. Relation of Population Density and Transportation to the Distribution, Production, and Trade of Staple and Manufactured Products. (Thirty-six periods.)

NOTE: The list of products is suggestive; the basic industries should be stressed and may be supplemented by a study of those of local importance.

A. STAPLE PRODUCTS.

1. Food stuffs:

(a) Agricultural: temperate—wheat, other cereals, fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy products; tropical and sub-tropical—rice, sugar, fruits, coffee, tea, cacao, tobacco.

(b) Fish: fishing grounds (map); refrigeration and the decline of dried fish trade.

2. Clothing: wool, cotton, silk, flax, hides, skins, furs.

3. Shelter: lumber, stone, brick, cement, asbestos.

B. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

1. Foods: meat packing—refrigeration; flour milling; sugar refining; canning.

2. Textiles: cottons, woollens, linen, silk, artificial silk; clothing.

3. Metals: iron and steel; precious and base metals—alloys; wire and cables.

4. Transportation units: automobiles and accessories; rolling stock; ships; aeroplanes.

5. Machinery: agricultural implements; generators; plant equipment.

6. Forest: pulp and paper; rubber (plantation); gums and varnishes.

VII. Revision. (Twelve periods.)

A brief regional study of Canada to show her relation to world industries and trade.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Atlases and Readers for Pupils.

Dent: Canadian School Atlas—Dent.....	\$.60
Atwood: The World at Work—Ginn.....	1.70
Cornish: Geography of Commerce for Canadians—Pitman.....	.80
Morrison: Commercial and Economic Geography—Ryerson.....	.80
Mulley: The World's Food and Commerce—Longmans, Green.....	.60
Packard, Sinnott, Overton: The Nations at Work—Macmillan.....	1.92

References for the Teacher.

Bengtson and Van Royen: Fundamentals of Economic Geography— Prentice Hall (Dent).....	4.25
Dodge and Dodge: Foundations of Geography—Doubleday, Doran (Longmans, Green).....	3.75
Huntington, Williams, Van Valkenburg: Economic and Social Geography—Wiley.....	3.75
Jones: Economic Geography—Holt (Clarke, Irwin).....	1.85
Pickles: Map Reading—Dent.....	.50
Shaw: The Drama of Weather—Cambridge Press (Macmillan).....	2.50
Smith: Industrial and Commercial Geography—Holt (Clarke, Irwin). ..	4.75
Stamp: A Commercial Geography—Longmans, Green.....	2.00
Tarr and Von Engeln: New Physical Geography—Macmillan.....	2.40
Thornton, Stamp: Physical Geography—Longmans, Green.....	1.10
Whitbeck and Finch: Economic Geography—McGraw Hill.....	

Library References.

Atlas of Economic Geography (ed. Bartholomew and Lyde)—Oxford (Clarke, Irwin).....	2.50
Goode's School Atlas—Rand McNally (Univ. Toronto Press).....	3.30
University Atlas (ed. Philip, Darby)—Moyer.....	3.50
Alnwick: Geography of Commodities—Harrap (Clarke, Irwin).....	1.10
Canada Year Book—Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.....	
Canada: Official Handbook—Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.....	
Chisholm, Stamp: Handbook of Commercial Geography—Longmans, Green.....	7.50
Colby and Foster: Economic Geography—Ginn.....	1.60
Finch and Baker: Geography of the World's Agriculture—Govt. Printing Office, Washington.....	1.00
McGowan and Waite: Textiles and Clothing—Macmillan.....	1.40
Periodicals: Canadian Geographical Journal.....	3.00
The Geographical Magazine (British).....	3.25
National Geographic Magazine.....	4.00
Geographic News Bulletins (weekly).....	.50
Perret: Man's Work and World—Heath (Copp, Clark).....	1.88
Pitman: Common Commodities and Industries (Series)—Pitman; ea. ..	.85
Rambles Among Our Industries (Series)—Blackie.....	.50
Statesman's Year Book—Macmillan.....	6.50
Vanstone: Raw Materials of Commerce (2 Vols.)—Pitman.....	6.00